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House Sustains Veto of Money Bill

Nixon Wins Major Congress Test

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Nixon won a clear victory today when the House sustained his veto of a \$19.7-billion education and health money bill.

The vote was 236 to 191 to override, thus falling short of the needed two-thirds majority.

The disappointed Democratic leadership immediately planned strategy sessions to decide what to do. A new appropriations measure for the Labor Department and the Health, Education and Welfare Department must be drawn up.

Mr. Nixon had effectively siphoned away strength from Democratic and liberal-Republican forces seeking to override his veto by offering to compromise with legislators who had added \$1.38 billion extra to the administration bill.

U.S. to Double Air Force of S. Vietnamese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. said today the United States plans to double South Vietnam's air force to allow the Vietnamese to take over half the air war by the end of 1971.

Mr. Seamans, appearing before newsmen to report on a recent trip to Vietnam, described the South Vietnamese as progressing satisfactorily in developing their air force, which was organized in 1955.

He cautioned, however, that the Vietnamese "face a tremendous job in all areas."

"We must not expect too much," he said. "There may be setbacks from time to time."

At this point, Mr. Seamans said, the Vietnamese Air Force is flying about 25 percent of the sorties in Vietnam.

As the Vietnamese Air Force builds up their combat capability, we obviously can draw on our own Air Force," he said.



Arthur Ashe when he applied Dec. 15 for a visa at South African Consulate in N.Y.

U.S. Tennis Chief Urges Retaliation

South Africa Denies Visa to Ashe

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 28.—South Africa today refused a visa to allow U.S. tennis star Arthur Ashe to play in the country's national championships.

The refusal, which had been expected, further isolates South Africa from international sports competition. The country had been banned from the 1964 and 1968 Olympic Games because of its policy of apartheid.

Mr. Ashe's general antagonism toward South Africa, which is reflected in statements which he made from time to time, and his reference to the fact that he was not interested in playing in South Africa as a member of the American Davis Cup team but that he wanted to compete in South African national tennis championships as a private individual, make it clear that he is aware of the accepted practice in South Africa, and that his application is, in his own words, an attempt to put a crack in the racist wall down there.

Payoff for Yablonski Killers Reportedly \$13,000 Each

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has turned up evidence that the killers of Joseph Yablonski were hired for \$13,000 each.

The alleged assassin, a source said, laid the groundwork by entering the Yablonski home secretly some three weeks before the killing.

The 53-year-old official of the United Mine Workers union, his wife and their 25-year-old daughter were found shot to death in the bedrooms of their Clarksville, Pa., home, on Jan. 5. Authorities said they had been killed six days earlier.

Three migrants from the coal country of Appalachia were arrested and charged with the slayings last week.

A federal grand jury convened here yesterday for sessions aimed at what U.S. Attorney Robert B. Krugansky has called "broadening

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It was learned today that Mr. Martin and Mr. Gilly were on night Dec. 27 in a hotel at West Brownsville, Pa., ten miles from the Yablonski home at Clarksville.

Reds End Squeeze on W. Berlin

7-Day Slowdown Of Traffic Halted

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT).—East German Communists lifted their partial seven-day blockade of Berlin access early this morning, giving the green light to all German civilian traffic in and out of the city on the vital transit routes.

A few hours later the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, who had flown to East Germany during the brief flareup of East-West tension over Berlin, returned to Moscow.

The Communist harassment of access to and from Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany, was staged in protest against committee meetings of the West German Bundestag in the city.

In East Berlin, Walter Ulbricht opened political talks with Hungary's János Kadar and Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Budești this morning at the head of a government delegation for an official friendship visit.

The East Germans have let it be known they wish to win Hungarian support for their policy of seeking full diplomatic recognition from Bonn.

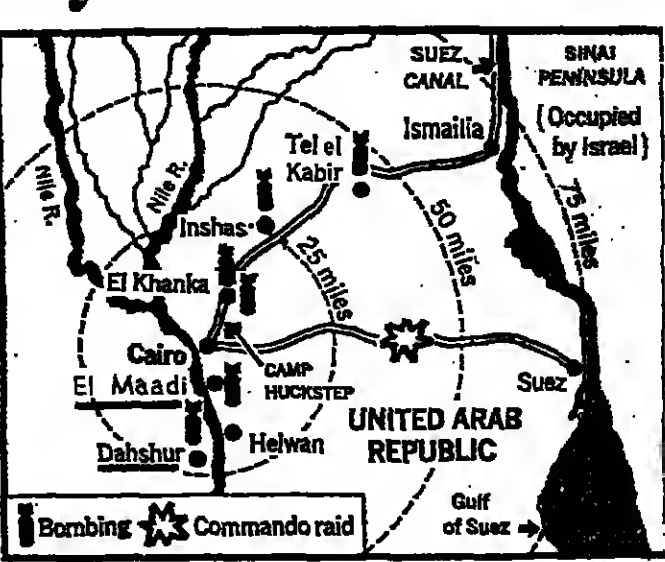
The East Germans, according to informed sources, want the Hungarians to achieve for the time being any idea of direct talks between Bonn and Budapest until after the West German elections.

The Communists have shown sufficient willingness to meet Communist demands in their exploratory talks with the Russians, the Poles and the East Germans.

Bonn and Budapest have not yet formalized their relations to the level of exchanging ambassadors. A consular agreement went into effect this year.

East Germany has not yet replied to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's offer last week for open-ended negotiations between the two German states, but the Communists were reliably reported to be determined to keep up the exchange of communications despite their recent Berlin harassment actions.

Cairo Suburbs Raided By Israeli Jets; 3 Die



2 Army Camps Were Targets, Israel Says

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Israeli fighter-bombers attacked targets as close as six miles from the center of Cairo today. The Egyptian government asserted that three civilians were killed and 12 wounded.

Israel reported that its planes bombed targets yesterday near the Cairo suburb of El Maadi and at the town of Dahshur. Dahshur was bombed earlier this month, as were other targets shown on the map.

Civilian, Industrial Targets Are Forbidden, Dayan Says

By James Feron
TEL AVIV, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that neither Egyptian industrial targets nor civilian centers would be attacked in the current program of Nile Delta raids.

Speaking to the Foreign Press Association, Gen. Dayan indicated that these targets would be included if Egyptian leaders sought to attack Israeli civilian centers such as Tel Aviv.

He spoke a few hours after Israeli jets had completed their sixth raid in the Cairo area since the policy of deep aerial penetrations was initiated three weeks ago.

Gen. Dayan, seemingly fit and vigorous despite a fractured ankle suffered in a recent hasty exit from a helicopter, said the attacks nearly 100 miles inside Egypt were launched for military purposes, but that they also had other aims.

The first objective, he said, was a stable one—to make it easier to hold the front line. He called it "a defensive objective, at least from the strategic point of view."

He said the attacks along the Suez Canal, which began last September, and the deeper raids were showing results in this field. "Last July we had 100 casualties, including 30 dead, on the Egyptian front. Last month we had 30 casualties, including 12 dead," he said.

A second objective, he said, was of somewhat longer range. This was to make sure Egypt was in no position to launch any full-scale war. "They must realize that if they have neither superiority nor sovereignty of the air over Cairo, they are not in a position to start another all-out war."

He felt that here, too, the attacks were showing results. "What we hear of their public statements, from (Hassan) Heikal (the editor of Al-Ahram) and President Nasser and others, they are talking now in terms of years instead of months," said Gen. Dayan.

The third objective was to bring the truth of the conduct of the war home to the Egyptian people. He said: "War is a two-sided business. Peace is two-sided and a cease-fire is two-sided, and when there are raids and attacks and firing, that has to be two-sided, too."

Gen. Dayan was asked if he did not think the Egyptian people were immune to psychological warfare, that a sense of fatalism was neu-

Thousands of shoppers crowding the downtown area stood in the streets trying to catch sight of the planes. Staccato bursts from machine guns and rapid-fire puffs from exploding anti-aircraft shells were visible in the distance.

After 25 minutes, the firing stopped and the crowds rushed back into stores for buranias in textiles, clothing and other goods, in the January sales.

A communiqué issued by Cairo's military spokesman said that four Israeli aircraft had attacked targets at El Maadi, only six miles south of the center of Cairo, and at Dahshur, 18 miles to the south on the western bank of the Nile.

Shand is a suburban residential community of one-family villas, occupied largely by foreign diplomats and business representatives.

Residents reported that the Israeli planes flew low over the suburb and disappeared in the direction of Cairo amid the noise of bursting bombs and anti-aircraft fire.

The attack on el Maadi was the closest to Cairo since the Israelis began striking near the capital three weeks ago. The Israelis have struck twice at targets only a mile or so from Cairo's international airport, in the northeastern outskirts.

In Tel Aviv, The New York Times quoted an Israeli military spokesman as saying that the jets attacked two army camps, one in the el Maadi sector, the other five miles south of Cairo, the other was in Dahshur, about 20 miles south of the capital on the outskirts of Helwan.

The el Maadi camp was the ninth target in the air raids that have concentrated in the Cairo area, according to the Tel Aviv report. It was also the closest that Israeli jets have come to the Egyptian capital. The majority of previous raids have ranged nine to 20 miles from Cairo.

Reiterating earlier comments on the Israeli raids, Mr. Megid said today that they were part of an "abortive attempt to undermine the morale of the Egyptian people."

He rejected a suggestion that the Israeli planes were flying over Egypt with "impunity," declaring that they were being challenged by anti-aircraft artillery.

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Gen. Moshe Dayan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Appeals for Restraint In Mounting Mideast Violence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The State Department, reacting to reports of an Israeli air attack on the outskirts of Cairo, issued a fresh appeal today for restraint by both sides in "the heightened level of violence" in the Middle East.

"There is urgent need for scrupulous restoration of both sides of the United Nations cease-fire resolution," a spokesman said.

Press Officer Robert J. McElroy told a State Department news conference in response to questions: "We have repeatedly counseled restraint on both sides in order to avoid a continuous cycle of attack and counterattack by both regular and irregular forces."

"The heightened level of violence across the cease-fire lines and in both sides' territories and the death and destruction which results are disturbing to us."

No Policy Change, Washington Asserts
By Henry Tanner
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 28 (NYT).—The United States has assured Arab governments that President Nixon's message to American Jewish leaders Sunday did not in any way invalidate the American proposals for a Mideast settlement that had been advanced during recent Big Four and Big Two talks, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The Arab governments also received assurances that no decision has yet been made by the administration on the four-month-old Israeli requests for further military and economic assistance, the sources said.

Prague Hardliner Strougal Replaces Cernik as Premier

Liberal 'Big 4' Now Down to 1

By Alvin Shuster
PRAGUE, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Premier Oldrich Cernik, one of the leaders of the 1968 liberal reform movement in Czechoslovakia, was ousted tonight and replaced by Lubomir Strougal, a pro-Moscow conservative.

Mr. Strougal, a 45-year-old party functionary with a reputation for unwavering Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy, has been a driving force in the purge of progressives from regional and party organizations. He is also generally regarded as a rival to Gustav Husak, the party chief.

In a major shuffle of top party and government posts, the Communist party's central committee also ousted Mr. Cernik from its ruling position. He remains a member of the central committee and becomes a cabinet minister for investments and development.



Oldrich Cernik

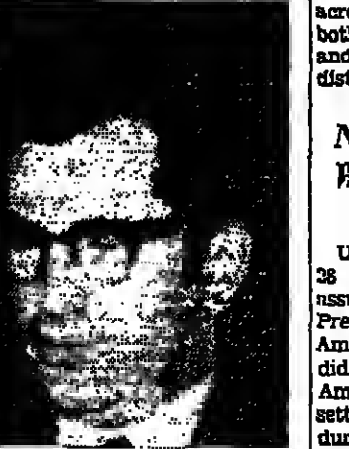
Though once considered a hero of the reform movement and arrested by the Russians at the time of the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, Mr. Cernik has since sought to survive by becoming a "realist" and urging accommodation with Moscow. Only this month he

justified the invasion by saying the country had been threatened by "counter-revolution."

Many observers believe that Mr. Cernik's ouster resulted not only from his association with the drive for more democracy but also from the desire of the present leaders to place blame for Czechoslovakia's sagging economy.

The central committee, in the firm control of conservatives of various shades, also accepted the resignation today of Alexander Dubcek, the champion of the liberalization effort cut short by the invasion. He was replaced by Mr. Husak as party chief last April and was later removed from the presidency and his state post as chairman of the federal assembly.

Mr. Dubcek's resignation from the committee was generally regarded as the price demanded by ultra-conservatives for allowing him to take up his post this week as ambassador to Turkey. The pro-Moscow ex-



Lubomir Strougal

tremists had also insisted that the former party chief engage in "self-criticism," but Mr. Dubcek declined.

The downfall of Mr. Dubcek, once his principal associate, and now of Mr. Cernik, leaves in power only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

90 Found Guilty of 1952 Riot in Tokyo After Trial Believed World's Longest

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP).—A Tokyo district court today found 90 persons guilty and acquitted 108 after a trial described as the world's longest.

The trial, which arose from a May Day riot in 1952, started on Feb. 4, 1953.

Two demonstrators were killed by shots fired by police, and more than 2,000 people, including 500 police, were injured in the incident 17 years and nine months ago.

Dozens of cars, mostly American-owned, were burned or overturned by the stone-throwing and club-swinging demonstrators as they shouted "Yankee go home."

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**NEW COLLECTION
ON JANUARY 28**

Plastic aprons
for the garden and painting

28, av. Montaigne - PARIS 8^{ème}
and at the CHATELAINNE
170, av. Victor-Hugo - PARIS 14^{ème}

posed Changes Beaten

Drug Control Measure
Passes Senate Easily

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A comprehensive drug bill after defeating attempts to change its dominant law-enforcement character, passed the Senate today overwhelmingly.

A 91-0 vote came on an 82-0 call vote moments after the Senate rejected a bid to reduce penalties for persons convicted of a second or subsequent offense of possessing marijuana.

The bill, which would place more emphasis on the scientific and medical aspects of drug addiction, was backed by supporters of the bill.

The Senate defeated, on a 58-40 vote, an amendment that would have cut by half the prison sentences for drug offenses and subsequent convictions.

Magazine Says
U.S. List
A-Targets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The German magazine Stern reported yesterday that it has pages of U.S. military documents that list military targets in friendly territory.

The magazine, which last summer published a list of U.S. military targets in Germany, said it has obtained a copy of a document listing targets in the Soviet Union.

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Washington, a spokesman for the Pentagon declined to comment on the Stern reports.

Approval Seems Assured

Carwell Ends Testimony
Before Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—James Earl Ray, the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., ended his testimony today before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Ray, who is charged with the murder of Dr. King, testified for the first time before the committee.

Ray's testimony was the first of several days of testimony before the committee.

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Leftovers
From WW II

A 200-foot-high column of water was blasted into the air Tuesday by a Royal Navy underwater bomb disposal team that detonated eleven 1,000-pound World War II bombs in the hold of the German freighter Arnold Mask, which sank off the south coast of the Isle of Jersey in 1943. The bombs were the last of 36 in the wreck. The rest were exploded last year.

Gas Ran Out,
10 Planes Lost
By AF in '69

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Air Force planes have been running out of gas and crashing and the top Air Force general says it looks to him like "a lack of professionalism and discipline."

As a result, Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, has cracked down with orders to tighten up on supervision.

According to the Air Force, there were ten planes lost last year due to "fuel depletion." The loss could add up to a bill of about \$25 million.

"Recent accidents and incidents caused by fuel depletion indicate a lack of professionalism and discipline," Gen. Ryan said in a message to all major commands.

He said "these occurrences have included all models of aircraft from fighter to four-engine jet aircraft and have occurred under conditions involving both visual and instrument flight conditions."

"Adequate operational supervision would have prevented the loss of these aircraft," he said.

Gen. Ryan's statement came just over two weeks after his own son, Capt. John D. Ryan Jr., 29, was killed when his F-4 Phantom crashed recently. There has been no official report on the cause of that crash.

Gen. Ryan made no reference to his son's death in the order.

Foreign Aid Bill
Sent to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Senate sent to President Nixon today a \$1.8 billion foreign-aid bill containing one of the lowest allocations ever made for the program.

Action on the compromise measure was completed after an hour's debate, by voice vote. The House passed it yesterday.

The foreign-aid money was included in a \$2.5 billion bill which also contained funds for the Peace Corps, the International Development Bank, the International Development Association, and some other groups. The total was cut \$1.7 billion below President Nixon's request.

White House Police Get
Jazzy New Dress Uniform

By Nan Robertson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The presidential police force, which has been wearing British-style uniforms, is getting a new look. The new uniforms, designed by a fashion designer, will be worn by the White House police.

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Wilson Sits In Beside Nixon
At Security Council Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Nixon accorded British Prime Minister Harold Wilson today the privilege of sitting in on a meeting of the National Security Council—the President's top advisory board on national security and foreign policy.

The NSC sessions are so secret that the White House seldom discloses even the general topics for consideration. The invitation to Mr. Wilson to sit in underscored the depth of Anglo-American relations.

Only one other prime minister is believed to have attended such a meeting, the late Harold Holt, of Australia.

At his press conference this afternoon, Mr. Wilson indicated that the meeting was a significant move forward in world economic development.

The British prime minister's remarks were made in a champagne toast at a White House state dinner, during which he declared, "Relations between our two countries have never been closer."

Mr. Wilson in reply saluted Mr. Nixon as "one of the most skilled politicians in his country and I would say in the world."

Troop Cuts

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There were no final statements made, nor was a communiqué issued.

At a press conference later Mr. Wilson publicly endorsed the Atlantic Alliance's proposal to the Soviet bloc for a neutral and balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

Netting that this proposal was made in 1968, Mr. Wilson told the news conference that "this is still the policy of NATO, of Her Majesty's government, and of the United States."

The question of troop reductions is "an area where there could be some positive gain," Mr. Wilson said.

Last night, at the halfway point of his talks with President Nixon, Mr. Wilson said that for the first time in many years the world monetary system is "not beset by turbulence" or "blind economic forces capable of engulfing the whole monetary system."

With the policeman's everyday black trousers, which have a gold stripe down each leg.

When ceremonies are over, such as yesterday's welcome to Mr. Wilson on the south lawn, the police again don their modern black jackets and visored caps.

Nervous Pride

Yesterday morning, the White House guards displayed nervousness mixed with a hint of pride as they sidled over to observers and asked "What do you think of it?"

Yesterday's unexpected fashion parade was something of a historical breakthrough. James Keckum, the White House curator, said research indicates that the mansion's policemen, at least back to Abraham Lincoln's administration, have always worn contemporary uniforms like those of the Washington police force and police in other American cities.

Mr. Muscatello commented that maybe the officers' new clothes would make life "more interesting for them" and "help law enforcement all over the city."

McNair Tells
S.C. to Accept
IntegrationGovernor Rejects Plea
To Close Schools

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 28 (WP)—In a televised appearance here, Gov. Robert B. McNair told the people of South Carolina last night, "We've run out of courts, and we've run out of time, and we must adjust to new circumstances."

In sharp contrast with other Deep South governors who have urged defiance against court orders for immediate integration, Gov. McNair declared, "I will oppose any attempt to close down the public schools. The only way South Carolina is going to continue to grow is through its educational program. We're going to have to maintain, support and strengthen our public school system."

The situation involving school desegregation "is too important to get drawn into political chicanery and political hypocrisy," Gov. McNair said, "and I think it is time for everyone to be honest and sincere to the people of South Carolina, and quit holding out false hopes."

Reluctant to Repel

The governor, a former chairman of the National Democratic Governors' Conference, responded sharply to Republican Congressman Albert Watson, of Columbia, a likely candidate for governor this year, who has accused Gov. McNair of inaction on court orders setting a Feb. 18 deadline for two South Carolina school districts.

"I think the congressman has been among those holding out hope," Gov. McNair said, "and it is time to deliver, or admit we're not going to get any affirmative relief from the Congress of the United States and be honest and sincere enough to the people to say this."

"We've seen what defiance will lead to. We saw in Arkansas, when Gen. Eisenhower sent the troops in. We saw in Alabama and Mississippi. I don't think the people of this state would want me to defy the order of the court after we've run the course legally."

Don't Want Troops

"We don't want federal troops in South Carolina. We've built a reputation of obedience to the law," Gov. McNair said, "and I will oppose any attempt to repeal the state's compulsory school attendance law."

"We don't want to bring up another generation of illiterates," he said.

The law was reinstated on his recommendation in 1967 after its repeal in 1964 in an attempt to thwart the Supreme Court's original desegregation decision. A bill to repeal the present compulsory attendance law was introduced yesterday by several Greenville County representatives.

Both houses of the Legislature yesterday also approved a resolution condemning the court orders on immediate desegregation as "unrealistic, unreasonable, and impossible to administer."

U.S. to Convert Some Vehicles
To Natural Gas to Cut Fumes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—More than 1,000 federal vehicles will be converted this year to burn natural gas in a power-plant system that cuts noxious auto emissions by about 80 percent, government officials told Congress yesterday.

The vehicles, both light trucks and autos, are powered by an interchangeable fuel system that will burn either gasoline or natural gas. Tests with a dozen cars that started three months ago in Los Angeles found that when natural gas was used in the "dual-fuel" system there was a 90 percent reduction in emission of hydrocarbons, an 80 percent cut in carbon monoxide, 70 percent less oxides of nitrogen and the complete elimination of lead.

Officials of the General Services Administration, who disclosed the results yesterday, said they anticipated other benefits of natural gas propulsion, such as fewer oil and sparking changes and fewer engine tune-ups.

Robert M. O'Mahoney, commissioner of the GSA's transportation and communications service, said the agency will convert from 1,000 to 1,500 of its vehicles to the dual system this year.

He told hearings of the subcommittee on energy, natural resources and the environment, that the dual-fuel system would be ideal for fleet operations of taxis, mail trucks and milk trucks in metropolitan areas. He estimated that in Los Angeles, for example, 35 percent of pollution was due to the operation of fleet vehicles.

The subcommittee was hearing testimony on a bill that would, in effect, offer the auto makers an incentive to build low-emission vehicles by guaranteeing a market for them.

Introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., the bill would force the federal government to give preference when buying its 60,000 new vehicles a year to those that are as smogless as possible.

The manufacturers would be allowed a bonus of up to 25 percent of the purchase price if low-emission equipment were installed.

Mr. O'Mahoney estimated that the potential market for dual-fuel vehicles for fleet operations would be about five million cars and trucks throughout the nation.

The GSA officials said the cost of a dual-fuel system is about \$330 more for each vehicle than the standard gasoline power system. They conceded that extra storage space is needed for the large metal bottle containing the compressed natural gas, but that this was less of a drawback in trucks than it was in passenger cars.

Compared with gasoline, the costs of natural gas operation are about 25 percent less, Mr. O'Mahoney said. The dozen test cars are being used at the Veterans Administration Hospital in West Los Angeles. The vehicles can travel about 80 miles on the tank of compressed gas, with fuel mileage that is about one-third better than gasoline.

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Plane Does
Own Thing

MONCTON, New Brunswick, Jan. 28 (AP)—A small single-engine plane is missing in rugged country near Wabush, Newfoundland, after taking off without its pilot.

Department of Transport officials said the plane stalled as the pilot was landing at Wabush. To get the motor running again, he stepped out of the plane and gave the propeller a swing.

The motor started and the plane zipped down the runway, lifted into the air, made a slow spiral climb and was last seen headed east over rocky bushland—with nobody on board.

Civilian Aide of Pentagon
Chosen to Succeed Hershey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Charles J. Dibona, 37, a civilian weapons and systems analysis expert for the Pentagon, has been chosen by the White House to succeed Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as director of the Selective Service, it was reported today.

Congressional sources who disclosed his selection said Mr. Dibona has a "very good" chance of being confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Hershey, the nation's draft chief since the start of World War II, will leave the Selective Service Feb. 16 to become a White House consultant.

Mr. Dibona, a former Rhodes scholar with degrees earned at Oxford University in England, reportedly is a supporter of additional draft reform and President Nixon's proposals for an all-volunteer army.

He is president of the Center for Naval Analyses, an independent organization run by the University of Rochester in New York under contract to the Navy. It decides whether new weapons are worth what they cost and helps the Navy and Marines plan how troops and ships are deployed.

Pentagon-Fired
Expert Hired to
Buck Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A. Ernest Fitzgerald, the Pentagon efficiency expert who lost his job after telling Congress about pyramiding costs of the C-5A cargo jet, was hired yesterday by a businessmen's organization to crusade against wasteful military spending.

Mr. Fitzgerald began his new job by calling for a \$20 billion cut in the defense budget, including \$5 billion from the \$13 billion major weapons program.

He also told a news conference that structural defects which have caused the Air Force to restrict loads of the C-5A jumbo transport to half the planned capacity "have been there all along but they have been concealed."

The businessmen's Educational Fund, a 200-member organization formed to oppose military spending, announced it will pay Mr. Fitzgerald \$30,000 to spend three quarters of his time this year making speeches about Pentagon waste.

Mr. Fitzgerald has also been hired as a consultant to a Senate House subcommittee headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis. It was in testimony to that panel that Mr. Fitzgerald first said the cost of the C-5A had increased about \$2.5 billion over original estimates.

DIAMONDS

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Gold Medal

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CABLE: THE EARLYLE NEW YORK
TEL: EC 3-6800

16 Ulster Police Cleared Of Riot Misconduct Charges

HELFAST, Jan. 28 (UPI)—No disciplinary action will be taken against 16 policemen charged with misconduct during the January 1969 riots in Londonderry, Inspector General Sir Arthur Young of the Royal Ulster Constabulary announced today.

The dismissal of the complaints against the policemen brought an immediate protest from pro-Catholic independent Member of Parliament John Hume.

"It was a scandalous decision," Mr. Hume said. "This announcement stinks of appeasement and will undermine the people's trust in the police force. It could cause more trouble in the community."

The decision followed renewed disturbances last night, with British

Estes, in Prison, Sued By State for Taxes

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Bills for the state of Texas are now hoping to be paroled from federal prison, yesterday was sued by the State of Texas for \$4,376 in back taxes.

The suit is for "employee contribution taxes" on some \$252,557 in wages Estes paid during the first quarter of 1962, the year his paper empire crumbled.

Estes, who built the \$150 million financial empire on swindles, is now in Sandstone, Minn., federal prison. A parole board is to consider his case Friday. He went to prison in 1965 on a 15-year sentence for fraud.

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RENEWED CLASHES IN BELFAST—Police and armed troops blocking Townsend Street and Shankhill Road intersection early yesterday during a confrontation with Protestants on the fourth night of demonstrations.

Regional Rule Measure Is Voted in Italy

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, House and Senate, after a 66-hour marathon session, voted today to give broad legislative and administrative powers to 14 new regional parliaments and governments—at least two of them with Communist majorities.

Hailed by proponents of the center and left as a measure to bring government closer to the people and relieve an overburdened central bureaucracy, the measure has been fought by conservatives as an anachronistic divisive step backward at a time when the world trend is toward larger rather than smaller political units.

Once the measure has been approved by the Senate—action that depends on political developments in another sphere—14 regional parliaments and executives will be chosen in the spring will exercise powers in a score of matters from local policing to fishing, forestry and urban planning.

The vote for approval of the law after dawn this morning, 267 votes to 58 with 176 abstentions, reflects the political commitment of the center-left parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists and Democratic Socialists—rather than the convictions of many of their individual members.

For it is generally recognized that many of the majority held serious reservations on the wisdom of equipping Italy with a new, fourth level of government and communal units. These were overcome by two considerations.

The first was that the constitution adopted in 1947 made regional organization mandatory. The second was that ability of the center-left parties to hold together on the measure was considered a test of their will and ability to form a new governing alliance to replace the present weak one-party government of Christian Democratic Premier Mariano Rumor.

Suit Challenges Rate-Fixing on World Airlines

MIAMI, Jan. 28 (AP)—A suit seeking \$250 million in damages has been filed challenging airline rate-fixing for international flights. The suit, filed in U.S. District Court Monday, named the International Air Transport Association and Pan American World Airways as defendants.

It was filed on behalf of Hugh L. Sowers, a professor of law at the University of Miami, Sylvie B. Sowers, and "other persons who are not named" but represent a "class which consists of persons who have traveled as passengers on Pan American World Airways Inc." It alleges that an airline cartel has "paralyzed competitive pricing, curtailed the freedom of choice of plaintiff consumers and monopolized the entire airline industry."

More than 100 airlines of the non-Communist world are members of IATA, which meets every two years to agree on passenger fares and cargo rates for international services. These agreements are then submitted to the governments involved for approval.

Italian Parties Adjourn Effort At New Center-Left Coalition

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—A meeting of center-left party leaders seeking to create a new majority government ended inconclusively today.

The secretaries of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republican parties conferred throughout the afternoon, then said they would refer the entire matter to the executive committees of their respective parties.

Meanwhile, leftist and rightist groups clashed at the University of Rome in a battle that sent two students to a hospital and injured about 30 others. The clash came after law and mathematics students at the university boycotted their classes in demands for curriculum reforms.

On the labor front, many Italian airports were shut down by a 48-hour strike of civil aviation employees seeking higher pay.

Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport was kept operating by military officers who were ordered by Transport Minister Remo Gaspari to replace the airport's civilian manager and other striking personnel.

Several cities suffered traffic jams as their turn fell to be hit by sporadic transport workers strikes that have been going on for weeks.

The meeting of party leaders was the fifth since early December, when Premier Mariano Rumor called for a new coalition government to replace his fragile Christian Democratic cabinet. The present minority government was formed last August as an interim body following a breakup of the old center-left coalition.

Food Additive May Trigger Mutations, U.S. Doctor Asserts

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—A professor at New York University reported yesterday that sulfur dioxide, a major air pollutant and food additive, causes a drastic change in the basic structure of the chemicals of heredity.

He suggested that this could have important biological implications and might be responsible for triggering mutations and cancer in humans and other living organisms.

Dr. Robert Shapiro, associate professor of chemistry at NYU's Washington Square College of Arts and Science, presented his findings in an article in the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Shapiro's findings and earlier studies from current theories on the chemical causes of the disease. One theory is that chemical cancer-causing agents attack the cell's nucleus.

"Since the nucleus acids, DNA and RNA, are involved in regulating a great number of processes in the cell, a reaction between them and sulfur dioxide could cause a cell in a number of ways," the professor said.

He also pointed out that the effects of sulfur on nucleic acid could conceivably be used as an aid in treating cancer and other diseases if the sulfur dioxide could be made to attack selectively the nucleic acid of cancer cells and viruses.

Dr. Shapiro stressed that his findings were based solely on chemical experiments, and that he hoped biologists would be prompted to intensify their study of the connection between sulfur dioxide and mutations and other health hazards.

Monkey Turns On At UCLA and Gets Giant Squeezes

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Six companies of firemen—armed with giant rubber squeezes—raced onto the University of California at Los Angeles campus yesterday to sop up water that flooded seven floors of the School of Public Health building.

Battalion Commander Charles Ruesia said the flood was caused by a small monkey that escaped from his cage on the seventh floor during the night and turned on, full blast, a powerful rise-off shower.

By the time firemen were called, water had seeped into several classrooms, down stairwells and into the building's sub-basement. Damage was not extensive. The monkey was found, wet and angry, but unhurt.

Black-Market Gas Scandal Adds to Vatican's Distress

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A report of black-market dealings in gasoline gave the Vatican its second scandal in 48 hours today and angered authorities of the tiny city-state.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Casbah," Magr.

Paolo Vallone, the Vatican press spokesman, said in refusing comment on the gasoline case. He had confirmed only yesterday that officials were investigating reported financial irregularities in the Vatican museums, the world's greatest collection of antiquities.

A Vatican source said that officials of the 108-acre state discovered illegal dealings in gasoline which is sold to Vatican residents and employees at about half the Italian price.

The source said an unnamed official was suspended from his job and gasoline rationing rules were tightened as a result of the case.

Half-Price Gas. Each Vatican citizen or employee has a right to buy up to 150 liters (33 gallons) of gasoline a month at the Vatican gas station for a price of 60 lire (3.5 cents) a liter for regular gas and 50 lire (3.1 cents) for high-test. This is about half the price in Italy.

The source said that one or more Vatican employees sold their ration cards to Italians for 20 lire (4.5 cents) a liter.

Magr. Vallone admitted yesterday that the Vatican is investigating reported financial irregularities in the Vatican museums, but he said no evidence has been found, "at least up to now," to back up a report by the Italian news agency that museum officials illegally sold a large stock of 500-litre (50-gallon) admission tickets.

He said that the retirement of a few museum officials and the temporary replacement of another was unconnected with the investigation.

Burglary Scare. On top of the scandals, the Vatican today had a burglary scare and a case of theft to contend with.

The huge bronze doors of St. Peter's Basilica stayed closed last night when police investigated an alarm box that appeared to have been tampered with. It turned out to be a false alarm.

Later today, police arrested a 66-year-old Roman who allegedly stole valuable books from the Vatican's libraries by posing as a professor of literature.

Antonio Calcagni was charged with theft after being apprehended in the reading room of the Vatican-run Greek Pontifical College.

Indonesia—II Communist Rehabilitation: Problem for the Future

By Stanley Karnow
(Second of two articles.)

JOGJAKARTA (UPI)—The teen-age girl is barely audible as she recollects the scene. Batches of ten men, roped by the neck, were led to a river bank and machine-gunned systematically by soldiers as the villagers watched. Her father was among them. She saw him die.

A boy remembers seeing his mother killed by a mob, and a young girl recalls the army arresting her father—and returning his body to the family a few months later.

A brother and sister, eight and five years old, awake in the night whimpering for their parents. Their mother is in jail. Nobody knows what happened to their father.

These and a dozen other children live in a small villa in a suburb of this central Java city. They are under the care of student volunteers mobilized by a local citizen who prefers to remain anonymous.

They are the children of alleged Communists slaughtered four years ago following an abortive attempt by the Indonesian Communist party to seize power in Djakarta. An estimated half-million people were massacred in that blood-bath. By official count, 120,000 suspects still languish in more than 300 jails throughout the country. In many places, their families are outcasts.

Bitterness Persists. The local citizen's desire for anonymity, he candidly confesses, is prompted by his fear of being branded guilty by association. For the bitterness and tension that inspired normally placid Indonesian troops and peasants to kill their compatriots persists to this day.

The predominantly military government under Gen. Suharto is aware that these survivors of the anti-Communist holocaust represent a huge problem, both now and for the future.

At present, they are virtual refugees considered by their former neighbors the equal of lepers. Not long ago, 60 freed prisoners returned to jail three days after their release, explaining that they felt safer there than in their native village.

But unless they are reintegrated into society, high-ranking government spokesmen acknowledge, the prisoners and their families may eventually be induced by Communist leaders to join a new insurgent movement in the years ahead.

The trouble, however, is that while this problem is recognized in theory at government echelons, appeals for enlightened action are rarely observed by senior officers, civilian officials and ordinary people in the provinces.

In large measure, the animosity towards alleged Communists in the villages is the result of religious differences combined with the kind of parochial jealousy and rivalries that exist in all small communities.

An Unhappily. The Indonesian Communist party had its affiliated peasant, labor, youth and other associations claimed some 16 million members prior to 1965. Most of these people were not authentic Communists, but ignorant folk attracted by utopian promises of prosperity and other offers, indeed, as an Indonesian scholar who has studied the recent episode points out, one of the reasons why thousands of these alleged Communists did not resist the slaughter is that they did not even know they were regarded as Communists.

Nevertheless, anyone identified with a Communist organization is an ethnic—and ethnic is the only sin not forgiven by Islam. Before the coup, moreover, Communist cadres deliberately incited Muslims by attacking their schools and mosques.

So now, looking back, many Muslims see no reason to show mercy towards alleged Communists or their families. "Sinhers must suffer," some say, while others argue: "If we hadn't killed them, they would have killed us."

Underlying these attitudes is as well the lack of responsibility Indonesians—and other Asians—generally feel towards people outside their own kinship circle. Or, as a university professor here explains: "This is a tribal society in which loyalties often do not extend beyond the clan or family. Nationalism has not yet produced a sense of social duty."

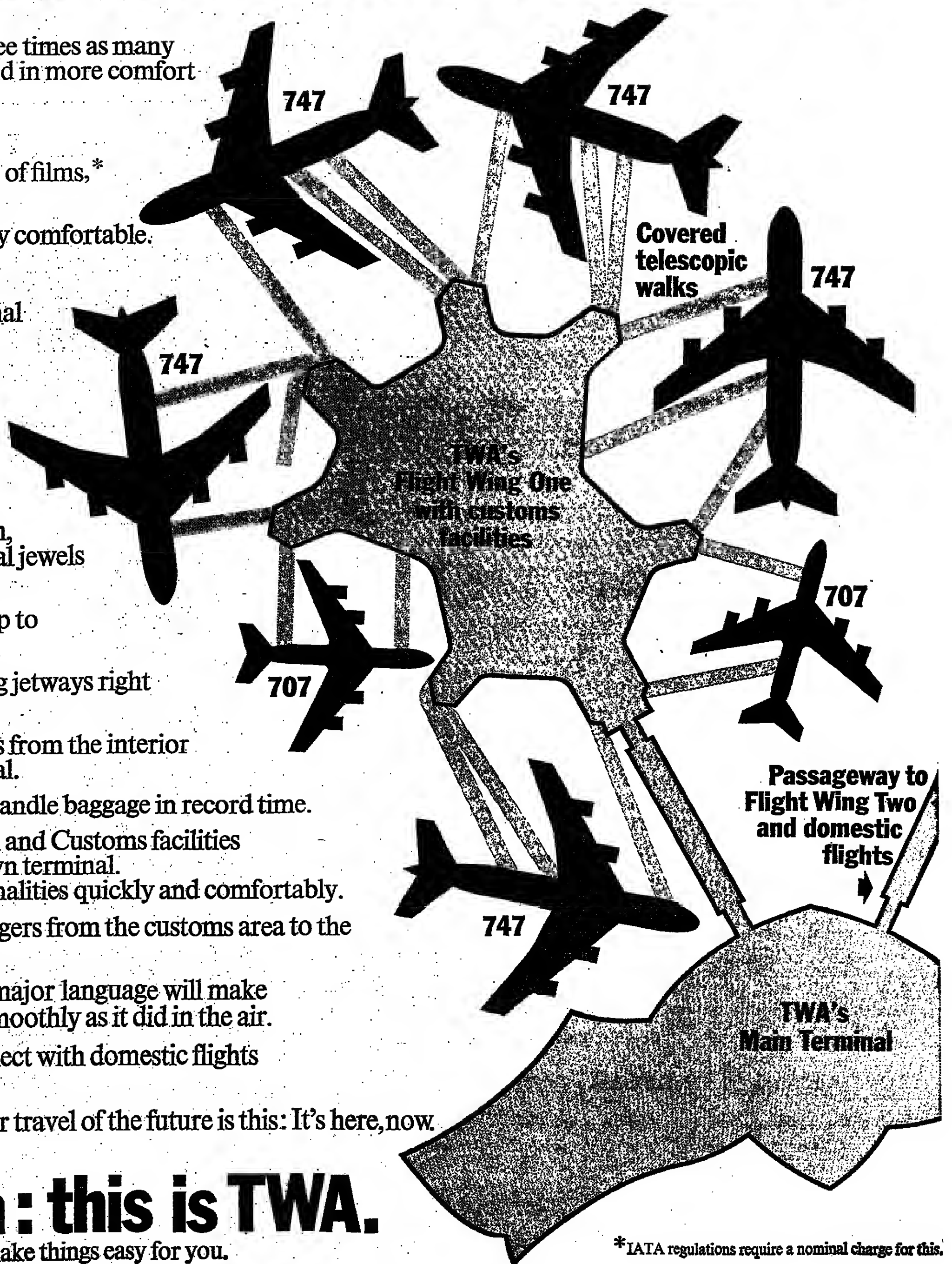
Army Remembers. Aggravating this popular tendency to ostracize the survivors of the holocaust is the fact that army officers, who hold authority in most districts, suffer from what might be called a "crocodile pit" trauma.

They launched their coup on the night of Sept. 30, 1965, the Communist leaders and six generals and dumped their corpses into a hole known as the "crocodile pit" at a military airfield near Djakarta. That unusually brutal act left Indonesian Army officers with little inclination to display kindness toward Communists, real or imaginary.

In their sweeps through the countryside, therefore, operational troops have been less than discriminating in their killings.

[illegible]

*IATA regulations require a nominal charge for this.



Retreat From Responsibility

Lester B. Pearson, chairman of a special World Bank study committee, warned last year that the faltering performance of foreign assistance donors was creating a "crisis" in international development.

More recently, Jan Tinbergen, the Nobel Prize-winning Dutch economist who heads the UN's Development Planning Committee, predicted worldwide "disaster" if the rich nations failed to respond more generously to the desperate needs of the two-thirds of mankind who are poor.

The fears expressed by these international experts and many others can only be deepened by the miserly \$1.8 billion United States foreign-aid appropriations bill approved by House and Senate conferees and adopted by the House Tuesday. Although this belated appropriation for the current fiscal year represents a slight increase over last year's hatched aid bill, it falls \$300 million short of President Nixon's too modest request for aid and far short of what the United States could and should spend to maintain its leadership in a responsible international development effort.

In order to spur the self-sustaining economic growth that is now possible in most developing countries and to close the dangerously widening gap between rich nations and poor, the Pearson Committee recommended that developed nations raise their annual foreign-aid efforts to the level

equivalent of 1 percent of gross national product by 1975. In response to this urgent appeal, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Canada and some of the Scandinavian countries already have pledged substantial increases in their aid contributions.

The United States, which once set aside 3 percent of its GNP to aid Europe under the Marshall Plan and which is best able to afford a generous foreign-aid budget, has steadily slipped behind. Today the United States is allocating only about .33 percent of its GNP for overseas assistance. That is just one-third of the Pearson recommendation. Once the leader in foreign aid, prodding others to a more generous effort, the United States has now fallen to eighth place among aid donors in relative terms and is still slipping.

President Nixon, who has ominously linked development aid with defense in his new policy of lowering America's profile abroad, said in his State of the Union message: "To insist that other nations play a role is not a retreat from responsibility, it is a sharing of responsibility." But this year's foreign-aid appropriation does not represent a fair United States share of the international effort that is needed to ease the development crisis and stave off disaster. It signifies a shocking retreat from responsibility, one that neither the President nor the people can rightly countenance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Security for Whom?

Almost exactly 90 percent of the contracts let by the Department of Defense are non-bid, negotiated contracts which guarantee the contractor a profit over and above costs. The various contractors follow various methods of calculating their costs and, since there is no uniform accounting procedure, there is no effective governmental audit of these contracts.

Some contractors have been detected padding expenses in order to further increase their profits. Is it any wonder that defense costs have risen out of all proportion to the nation's security requirements—from only \$13 billion before the Korean war, to \$50 billion before the Vietnam war and to \$80 billion today?

The recommendation of the General Accounting Office that all defense contractors follow uniform accounting procedures should be translated into law. To bring some reason into an irrational, runaway defense budget, Congress will have to arm itself with the expert knowledge required to weigh, to question and to challenge the proposals of the military-industrial complex for launching new weapons systems. As it is, Congress is almost wholly defenseless against the assertions by interested parties that any new weapon is essential to American survival.

The relationship between the weapons manufacturer and the military establishment has been, as some critics have charged,

an unhealthy cozy one. The military may dream up the need for a weapon and then the manufacturer tools up to supply the need—at a profit. Or the manufacturer may dream up the idea for a weapon, suggest the need to the military and then tool up to supply it—at a profit. This mutually beneficial, backscratching arrangement excludes any effective check on the arms race.

Several possible checks have been suggested: expansion of the House Appropriations Committee to include staff experts on military matters; setting up a separate research think-tank operation, along the lines of the legislative reference service, which would be available to any member of Congress; establishing a new wing of the General Accounting Office to conduct effectiveness studies of weapons systems and make expert analyses of military proposals.

The subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee now looking into defense spending, with Sen. Proxmire serving ably as chairman, can be counted on to come up with its own recommendation. The nation must have an accurate audit of military spending to prevent profit-gouging, wasteful cost overruns and plain chicanery. It must also have some independent, expert opinion on whether proposed new weapons systems will really contribute to its security or only to that of the defense-related industry slated to get a contract.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mirages for Libya

The Mirage sale to Libya has strongly embittered relations between Paris and Washington. Neither semantic "clarifications," nor the confidence placed in French Ambassador Lucet by his U.S. partners prevented the latter from reacting sharply to the Libyan deal, which they consider a disastrous move and a blow to the credit of the four-power negotiations.

A pacifying gesture is expected from Paris to offset the effect of the Mirage sale to Libya. In the absence of such a gesture, the visit of President Pompidou to the United States will be marked, at best, with the ostensible absence of Jewish notables from the ceremonies organized in his honor or, at worst, by open demonstrations of hostility in the streets.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

By officially announcing that he was ready to furnish Israel the necessary arms "in case of need," President Nixon provided the first consequence of France's decision to sell 100 Mirages to Libya. The arms race is indeed relaunched in the Middle East. But now it is no longer taking place between the East and the West, but among Western partners.

It is quite obvious that the "four-power concertation," which already was moribund, is now being buried. By its pro-Arab game,

the French government has compelled the American government to assert itself publicly as the defender of Israel and to align itself unconditionally with Gen. Dayan's positions. It is difficult to forgive an ally for causing such anti-diplomatic clarifications.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

EEC Monetary Policy

Creation of a common reserve fund, supplied by the national banks of the European Economic Community, could prove a valuable instrument to tackle automatically any monetary crises brought about by payment imbalances. But even a common reserve fund is an entirely provisional instrument, and in the long run an ineffective one, unless it is supported by a common economic policy, preventing violent imbalances in the cost and price levels of individual economic systems.

One must not fail to consider the model offered by the United States, at least as regards the organization of monetary and credit policies. In the United States there are several central banks, sufficiently independent in their own policies, but not independent to the point of preventing the Federal Reserve system from permanently coordinating the creation of monetary and credit instruments.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—One of the purest glories of France has disappeared. Marshal Camille is dead. He was the last survivor of the great epoch of military glory of the Second Empire, and no one, even among the most bitter opponents of that regime, ever had a word to say against the marshal, for he was known to be the personification of loyalty and courage. There is not an army in Europe that will not deplore the loss of this true soldier.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—The recent sale of Babe Ruth to the Yankees by Boston for the sum of \$125,000, the highest price ever paid for a player of the American national game, makes interesting the high prices paid previously in the history of American baseball. Ruth's price dwarfs them all. It is also understood that Ruth's salary of \$10,000 with Boston has been increased by a bonus, so that he will be drawing \$20,000 from the Yankees.



Make or Break in Vietnam's Delta

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The make-or-break test, for President Nixon, for South Vietnam's President Thieu, and even for the North Vietnamese Politburo in Hanoi, now seems to be just ahead. At a guess, it should come by the end of March.

It will be such a decisive test for all concerned, simply because Hanoi is clearly unable to expend human cannon fodder at the rate of tens of thousands a month, as in 1968 and early 1969. For a few weeks, in late October and early November, preparations began for North Vietnamese manpower expenditures on the old scale. But the underlying policy decision was then reversed, obviously because the strain was too great.

Hanoi's new policy is now a combination of "protracted war," which means classical guerrilla war, plus carefully localized offensive efforts in special areas that Hanoi's war planners regard as particularly vulnerable. If successful, this policy can be sustained without the enormous North Vietnamese losses incurred in the "general offensives" of the past.

Enfeebled VC

The new policy is very shrewdly conceived, but it has one crucially weak spot. The Viet Cong apparatus in South Vietnam is already so enfeebled that the "protracted war" will certainly fail, unless the localized offensive efforts attain a high, even spectacular degree of success. These localized offensives, now so obviously being prepared, are therefore the heart of the make-

or-break test. The southern delta, where there are no U.S. ground forces, will clearly be the scene of Hanoi's biggest show.

No less than five North Vietnamese infantry regiments have already infiltrated the delta, where Northern troops never used to operate. The prospect is that six such regiments, with two divisional headquarters, of which one has already been established.

In I Corps, and in the more northerly provinces of II Corps, a subsidiary effort also appears to be planned. Thus the 18th North Vietnamese Regiment used to be growing vegetables in the remote mountains. But it has now been moved out again, into the coastal plains of Binh Dinh Province, to attack the pacification effort there.

Decline in Security

Already, pacification has been somewhat set back in Binh Dinh and neighboring provinces; and there has been a marked decline in security in certain provinces of the southern delta, as well. Yet President Thieu has by no means ignored this serious challenge to the massive progress that has been made in South Vietnam—and especially the southern delta—during the past year.

In particular, he has already made a series of important command changes; and even more important changes are known to be in the making. This means that President Thieu is at last attacking, head-on, the last remaining weakness of the South

Vietnamese, which is the political character of most appointments to higher command positions.

It has been a long haul back from the total chaos into which both army and administration were plunged after the assassination of President Diem. This is the final phase, in which fighting leadership is being made the criterion for regimental, divisional and corps commanders.

If Thieu finds fighting leaders of the right quality, there is no reason why Hanoi's planned local offensives, in the delta and elsewhere, cannot be repelled with heavy losses. If that happens, the progress in pacification will begin again. The terrible erosion of the Viet Cong apparatus will therefore continue. And the result of the test will be "break" for Hanoi.

If Thieu fails in his quest for better fighting leaders, per contra, the result of the test will be "make" for him, and for President Nixon as well. It was not for nothing that the Hanoi war planners chose the southern delta for their strongest thrust.

If those North Vietnamese regiments in the delta are defeated and driven back, it will be clear proof that "Vietnamization" is entirely workable—simply because of the absence of U.S. ground troops in the delta. But if the South Vietnamese commanders in the delta fail in the task they must soon undertake, it will also be clear proof that "Vietnamization" is unworkable.

All in all, this is going to be a very high gamble for all who are involved.

Presidential Power and TV

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has clearly decided to use the power of the presidency, plus the power of network television, to combat his opponents in the Democratic-controlled Congress and presumably to establish a Republican Congress in November.

This is quite a combination and quite a gamble. Thoughtful observers here have wondered, ever since the inception of nationwide television, what would happen if a determined President, who had both the will and the ability to use the networks effectively, really set out to exploit television for his political advantage.

President Eisenhower had the personality, the popularity, and the ability to use television in this way, but not the will. President Kennedy had the ability and the will to use it but, for some unexplained reason, was afraid of what he called overexposure. President Johnson had the will but neither the personality nor the ability to use it effectively. But President Nixon, by going to the networks to veto the money bill for Health, Education and Welfare, has indicated both a determination and an ability to use it to appeal to the people over the head of the Congress to achieve his political objectives.

The possibilities and implications of this are worth a little reflection. The President has available in the White House a television studio hooked into the networks. This is necessary for great occasions of state or for emergencies, but it is also available to him whenever he has a major controversy with the Congress; for example, when he

wants to explain his veto of the HEW bill to the American people. After all, it would be rather awkward, even for Frank Stanton at CBS, to say no.

This, of course, is precisely what the President did in his HEW controversy. He vetoed the bill on television with a flourish. He did not deliver a balanced presidential presentation of the problem, but a one-sided, self-serving and even self-righteous argument for his veto. It was very effective and very misleading, and it raises questions far more important than the HEW bill.

What about the doctrine of "fairness," which Vice-President Agnew was so concerned about not so long ago? How can senators who oppose the President get "equal time" when they are talking to a half-empty chamber, while the President is arguing his case, from the majesty of the White House, before an audience of millions?

By-Passing Congress

Beyond this, there is a more immediate problem. This is that the President is now by-passing or reaching beyond the Congress to the people, and this is his gamble. He is just going into his second year in the presidency. He has indicated the outlines of his policy—welfare, taxes, crime, conservation and all the rest—but his major proposals have not been voted into law.

They have to go through the Congress. The Congress is controlled by the Democrats. The Democrats are divided, with a no-operative saint as their leader in

the Senate, and a weak and tired octogenarian, or thereabouts, as their leader in the House, and a liberal senator from a conservative state as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

In short, the Democrats are in deep trouble. But nothing will undo them more, or arouse their partisan anger, than a President who tries to ride over their majority by partisan television appeals to the people. This is a provocation to a partisan battle at a time when the country needs a little unity to put through many sensible programs the President has suggested.

After the President's televised veto message, the partisan fires are rising. After proclaiming in his State of the Union message that "what this nation needs is an example . . . of spiritual and moral leadership . . . which would inspire young Americans with a sense of commitment . . ." Nixon, who has been talking about an era of quiet understanding at home, and of negotiation rather than confrontation abroad, has now gone to the television with a narrow political argument which is building up a real confrontation in a Democratic Congress, whose support he needs for the programs he says are essential to the nation.

It is very odd: a noble, generous State of the Union message one day, and a narrow party speech on television a few days later. All this is a fairly good illustration of why there is so much distrust and cynicism in the country, particularly among the young, about American politics and politicians.

The Israeli Game Against Nasser

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAIRO.—If Israel's ever-daring raids into the heart of Egypt are designed to topple President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Israel is almost certainly doomed to disappointment. Instead, the spectacular feints now being performed by Israeli arms are having a different result: making Nasser more reluctant to start peace talks.

The political corollary of the daring and humiliating Israeli raids seems to be a Nasser build-up at home. Instead of making him politically vulnerable to the revenge-seeking passions of the Egyptian people, who might be expected to make a scapegoat out of Nasser, the Israeli successes so far are doing just the opposite—consolidating Nasser's position. Every scrap of government propaganda is being used to that end.

The whimsical reaction of an Egyptian housemaid to the loud presence of a low-flying aircraft on the outskirts of Cairo one day last week is symbolic. A Westerner rushed to the door for an anxious look at the plane.

"Don't worry," she said, "it's one of our paper planes." It was, indeed, one of Nasser's aircraft, an old-style turbo-prop. But what did she mean, "paper plane"?

"We put them up to confuse the enemy," she said. "They are made only of paper, but the Israelis think they are real."

Air-Kill Ratio

It is only a guess how many Egyptians have been taken in by this Alice-in-Wonderland tale spun by Nasser's propaganda doctors to explain away the phenomenal 10-to-1 ratio of Israeli to Egyptian fighter pilots now flying U.S.-made Phantoms, have rung up over Egypt since the 1967 six-day war. But it partially explains the lack of anger at Nasser in the teeth of the Israeli attacks now striking within hearing distance of the heart of the capital.

Sympathy for Nasser, not outrage at the humiliating Egyptian reverses, is still the dominant mood of the Egyptians, more over, by the fatalistic resignation which has been so much a part of the Egyptian psyche for centuries. This national mood is summed

up in the word "malah," what, that's life. "Malah" being heard a great deal here these days.

In the upper ranks of Nasser government and army, reaching the audacious Israeli escapees far different. Nasser and his top chiefs are furious at the way in which Israeli paratroopers been able to take his radar chimes and carry them. Behind the walls of his secret, the army is said to court-martialed between three five officers for the dropping the radar theft at Ras Ghareb, charge: failure to respond to Israeli attack despite the presence of two armored battalions miles away. The sentence, by shooting.

What part this Soviet military advisers played in this punishment can only be conjectured. The Russians, who are doing a bit over the humiliation of, foremost client in the Middle East, have little recourse. They refuse to give Nasser, Israel's request to retaliate against the cities. Above all, they fear a escalation that might result in a major but futile Egyptian across the Suez Canal while turn, could serve as an pretext for attacking Cairo, Alexandria, thus presenting Nasser with an agonizing dilemma: intervention or another humiliation.

Accordingly, to avoid the steady destruction of Egyptian strongpoints, the Soviets soon be forced to switch a kind of political talk. The first phase of this may already have started. Nasser giving a great right Hussein of Jordan to set it on the political front by ag to talks with Israel through parties.

But as long as Israeli attacks deep into Egyptian territory, Nasser himself is not to start settlement talks. Why most diplomatic experts suspect that the deeper mood of the Israeli side may be, out all possibility of a settlement along the lines Oct. 23 proposals by the States, proposals bitterly as by Israel.

Letters

Vietnam 'Bargain'

Martin Reinert (CHI, Letters, Jan. 23) is right. If the North Vietnamese and the NLF accepted a "level of violence" bargain, the American government—as opposed to the American people—would all too clearly show—would either break it or use it to break them. It is indecent for an American to preach the Geneva Convention to the surviving comrades-in-arms of "those who have fought with unequalled courage, and probably hopeless courage, because they preferred annihilation to the despair of an American conquest" (Robert Lowell).

How many moments of extermination bombing will President Nixon devote to winning the "just peace" that is to last a generation? The question points toward the only escape from a trap of more than Orwellian horror and absurdity. The United States must withdraw militarily and militarily from Vietnam (the formulation is Pham Van Dong's) and permit a political evolution among the Vietnamese without outside interference. Paris. DAVID DORRANCE

All for One

We're grateful to the Herald Tribune for informing us (Jan. 10) that Gen. Okunju persuaded his American rescuers to fly him out together with "his large white Mercedes automobile." At least now we know that those million Biafran children referred to on your editorial page the same day didn't die in vain. E. R. UNAMBERSO, Athens.

Drug Abuse in Europe

So the U.S. Senate is getting a bill to reduce penalties for the use of drugs. This will come as a nasty blow to the already totally uncontrolled gangs of American youth marauding in European schools. With this kind of drug abuse, it hardly seems surprising that the drug business has been hijacking Europe. Or should it be "lowjacking" subways? Louveciennes, France. ALFRED BOU

Hi-Lowjacking

Lilly Martin Humlin (Jan. 23) is too right about punishment for drug hijacking. Wouldn't her suggestion to punish them cause a rise in hijacking because of a lack of air transport? And would she pose that the next disaster trains to 198th Street because muters have been hijacking? Or should it be "lowjacking" subways? Palma de Mallorca. AL M

Herald Tribune

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FASHIONS IN PARIS

For Women Who Want to Look Young—Ungaro

Robert Ungaro, 38, is the youngest of the designers who have made their mark in the Paris fashion world. He is a young man with a fresh, youthful look, and his designs reflect this. He is a young man with a fresh, youthful look, and his designs reflect this. He is a young man with a fresh, youthful look, and his designs reflect this.



Lanvin's chiffon gypsy dress.



Ungaro mixes mid, mini.

Some Knapp, Ungaro and So-nia are a good team. Many of Ungaro's coats are more like long sweaters, with or without sleeves and showing a silver of print dress at the hem. For a group of mid-length raincoats, though, made of butter-colored leather, suede or canvas, Ungaro shows he hasn't forgotten his old-time tailoring. They have the big, rounded lapels that became his trademark for a couple of years. Under the raincoats are actually flatterer knickers, tucked into boots. With most of the daytime clothes Ungaro likes the same kind of big, rolled, prim

hats the Canadian Mounties wear.

Ungaro's main fashion is especially lovely and in the seductive mood of the whole collection. Everything from the slacks with the pale mauve jersey top, to the purple topcoat over a print dress, and the mauve, satin maxi. The colors are never overpowering even in a green and white print coat over a fresh pink dress.

Many of the daytime dresses are both tucked and pleated to look ethereal and feminine. The evening clothes are attractive for the first time, like the long dress with a bloomed top



Dotted suit with pleated peplum from Patou.

in a fine black and white pen and ink print. Some of the evening costumes have sleeves, sweater-like jeweled coats. Shown with them, too, is the sculptured, stainless steel jewelry Ungaro always likes.

This time there are real chastity belts for low waists, breast-plates and necklaces like Calder mobiles. Ungaro often comes close to being too arty, but he stops in time in his new collection.

Lanvin It was young day in the Paris couture. The new Lanvin bou-

On the Antique Trail—Three New Haunts

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28.—Brussels has a special advantage for antique hunters: It's small. This means that in one leisurely weekend or one well organized day you can comb the market thoroughly and have time to enjoy it.

Dealers and individual sellers have a tendency to group together under one roof, and there are three excellent covered areas recently opened where wares are displayed with maximum choice and minimum effort for the browser. The Salons Stephanie, 79 Ave. Louise, has been carefully transformed from a private residence in the grand manner into an antique market with about 35 stands in the suites of rooms on the first two floors.

The interior staircases, paneling and tapestries, and polished parquet floors have been preserved as far as possible as a background for good furniture and an interesting mass of bric-a-brac.

Belgium favors the English style, and there are authentic English pieces, some with a strong nautical flavor, like the big sea-chest for 38,000 Belgian francs (\$460), or a seagoing officer's desk, trim and uncluttered, in line and brass, pendant so that it hangs on the wall it can swing to counter the motion of rough seas, at 1,500 francs (\$30). For real fanatics of the briny there is a large ship's compass with heavy oak stand, which would certainly be a great help if not of much practical use, at 18,000 francs (\$360).

From further afield, there's a painted wood figure of a saint from Portugal for 1,500 francs (\$30), or a Chinese horse. From Belgium itself, there is an unwieldy but handsome bar with dazzling white marble counter above porcelain panels painted with blue and yellow flowers, originally a late 19th-century butcher's slab, Art nouveau abundance, with tulip-shaped lamps on slender stalks, a mummified of nymphs cowering round a metal table center, buttons and jewelry. One stand carries a choice of chateaus, these graceful pendants dangling from a lady's belt to carry keys and for watch on separate strands, in great demand by regular collectors and pants suit wearers.

The whole atmosphere here is civilized and peaceful and there's parking space in an adjoining courtyard. Further down the avenue, No. 231 has been converted into a long arcade of stands on the ground floor. It at times seems rather too crowded and motley a collection of bits and pieces at the stalls, rearrangement and reinforcement of quality are under way. The aisles between stalls now are seldom free from strollers taking a look.

The Bazaar

It takes ten minutes from the Avenue Louise to penetrate deep into the old part of Brussels: in one of the small streets leading off the Grand'place, the Rue du Marché aux Fromages.

is another hunting ground, the Antiques Bazaar. This groups a dozen or so stands in a 18th-century house, several times renovated but still retaining its solid shell of tough old oak beams—watch your head here if you're tall—and the central wooden pillar where a spiral staircase once wound sinuously upwards. Coziness is the keynote and it feels medieval.

An array of dangling puppets greets the visitor, some in the Brussels tradition, others from Liège, where the wooden faces of the dolls are painted in a naive style. The prices of these range from 1,500 to 3,000 francs (\$30-\$60), depending on degree of antiquity and condition of costumes.

If you want to wave a witch-doctor's wand or a ring of old bones you'll find it. The Congo used to be a prolific source for curios like this and many a Belgian home is hung about with such trophies.

Local Color

To round out any curio hunt, two outdoor markets are a must, if only for local color. The Brussels Flea Market, in the Place du Jeu de Balle, is the pivot of the Marolles quarter, a semi-urban recently reprieved from total demolition and scheduled for a sprucing-up. The most animated day is a Sunday, when the entire square is covered with wares, often no more than a seedy selection of soiled, broken and battered bits and pieces on a spread carpet, but sometimes a more sophisticated stall. Buyers and sellers mill about haphazardly and rather in clumps round the homemade braziers burning to keep out the cold, making a fine scene out of Brussels.

The concessionaires will provide a history for any object picked up for inspection and assure you that the great Belgian collectors come here for their loot. Each seller has to get a "brevet de noblesse" involving a police investigation before he can join the ranks of Flea Market dealers. "Business is booming" said one cloth-capped character in mittens and steel-rimmed glasses. "Selling the stuff is no problem, it's tracking it down that takes time. And special, dear, of course."

From the Marolles, it's only a short step to the Place du Grand Sablon, in the Quartier des Arts, an area of elegant funds and antique shops with its gentled and smaller market under striped awnings on the terraces of the church dominating the place. The Sablon market is good browsing ground for prints of all kinds, architectural, optical, witty, vulgar, historical, landscapes. Paris antiquaires have been known to make a special Saturday trip to Brussels to pick up prints for framing and resale in France. This one is only open at the weekends, all day Saturday and until 1 p.m. on Sunday.

The covered markets mentioned are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day except Mondays, and the Flea Market each morning except Monday.

Getting the Picture on French Postcards

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Love makes things happen. Love made Agathe Gaillard a publisher of great photographs of our time. "I love photography," said the tall blonde, "it represents one of the most modern of the arts. The work is badly known, particularly in France."

Last year, she married a photographer, Jean-Philippe Chabonier, and had a double incentive for promoting her passion.

For three years, Miss Gaillard worked at La Hune, a bookstore in St. Germain-des-Près. She was well aware that books of photographs are expensive to produce and therefore hard to sell because of their high price. Consequently, she decided on one of the most popular of media—the picture postcard.

The first series last year consisted of ten cards and an original print order of 10,000 for each one. Most photographers were happy to cooperate. It was a matter of keeping a favorite work before the eyes of a big public.

The Selection

The selection was admirable. There was Henri Cartier-Bresson's 1936 classic of a picnic on



"On the Way to Cuzco, Peru," Werner Bischof's classic photo, now on postcards.

Werner Bischof, Magnum.

the banks of the Marne, Edouard Boubat's touching portrait of a small girl dressed in a cloak of dead leaves, an anonymous bit of surrealism dating from 1926 showing two

nudes entering a limousine parked in the Bois de Boulogne.

As a frame space, the public was enchanted. Distributors were harder to convince. Es-

hentials sold well enough, so why take on a new line?

Miss Gaillard made door-to-door calls, begging for a chance to have her postcards shown on the counter. One of her best sales points turned out to be a café-table on the Ile de la Cité across from the statue of Henri IV. All of St. Germain-des-Près proved excellent territory. Some 40,000 have been sold through friends who have bookshops in Nîmes, Biarritz and Chamouille.

A Kavorka

The second series has just appeared. It includes the photo Agathe Gaillard loves better than any in the world, a small Peruvian boy blowing on a pipe. It was taken by the late Werner Bischof.

"I have a large blow-up on the wall of my apartment," she said. "For me, it expresses all the happiness of life." The two series represent the work mainly of photographers who live in France. For the next, she hopes to bring in photographers from around the world.

"Curiously enough, no one photograph sells better than any other," she remarked. "All of them have been selling equally well."

But then, from the public point of view, a 1-frame masterpiece is not easy to find.

Dining Out: The Soul of Restaurant Tradition

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Pharamond has been a going concern since 1833 with the same main dish, tripe à la mode de

Carm, served atop live coals in old-fashioned brass braziers. Cow's stomach may not be a delight American-style, but once tasted, it has the power to dissolve national prejudices.

In the glazed-tile décor of this charming restaurant, last redecorated at the turn of the century, the best of the disappeared Les Halles lives on in such succulent dishes as Burgundy snails, onion soup and grilled pig's trotters.

Tradition is the soul of this ancient establishment, run since 1848 by Marie Martin, a hearty gray-haired gourmet with an infectious laugh, who believes that Norman cuisine is sufficient to keep his customers happy. He is right. Norman beef is the tastiest on the market, and grilled over charcoal and served with a sauce béarnaise could scarcely be better.

Other specialties include fillets of John Dory (Saint-Pierre) or brill (perdue) in a cream sauce with strong, spinach-like sorrel to set it off.

Another Norman delight, not always on the menu, is le douillon normand, a cored and skinned apple baked in a pastry shell. The center of the apple is filled with sugar and butter and flavored with a few drops of Calvados apple brandy to give it that extra something.

The Extras

There are a number of extras at the Pharamond. Instead of garlicking the grilled beef with banal fried potatoes, the potatoes are delicately souffléed to make a far better accompaniment. The house prides itself on the fact that everything, with the exception of the sherberts, is homemade.

In the vaulted cellars two stories below ground is a wide

variety of wines. One whole cellar is devoted to cider, which, at a mere 4 francs (73 cents) a bottle, accompanies the tripe beautifully.

The other wines, at reasonable prices for quality, are good. Among the whites, the Sauvignon de Valençay is excellent at 8 francs (\$1.45), and the 1968 Brochard (a simple Beaujolais) would go very well with the grilled saddle of lamb. To mention that the white fruit

brandies are from Danflou is proof of the level Pharamond attains.

Restaurant Pharamond, 34 Rue de la Grande-Truanderie, Paris 1er. Telephone: 331-06-77. The restaurant has two floors and a third with four small private rooms (in the same fine-tiled mirror and glazed-tile décor). Closed Sundays. About 35 francs (\$6.35), wine and service included.

On the Arts Agenda

The first production of any part of Wagner's "Ring" cycle by the Sadler's Wells Opera since the war will be Jan. 29 with a staging of "The Valkyrie" in the new English-language version by Andrew Porter. Reginald Goodall will conduct. Glen Byam Shaw and John Birchley are joint stage directors, and the designs are by Ralph Koltai. Norman Bailey will sing Wotan and Rita Hunt Brimble. Subsequent performances are scheduled for Feb. 2, 6, 10, 14, 16 and 21.

An all-Stravinsky ballet evening that will have its premiere Feb. 21 at the Zurich Opera, will include "The Fairy's Kiss" and "Petruška," both in choreography by Nicholas Beriozoff, and "Orpheus," choreographed by Gabriel Popescu.

A complete edition of the works of Paul Hindemith, to include both compositions and works on musical theory, is being prepared under the aegis of the Hindemith Foundation. The edition is to include hitherto unpublished material, and the foundation (whose address is Rheinblick 39, Wackenheim, West Germany) is still seeking manuscripts, let-

ters and other relevant material for photocopying.

Boris Christoff will sing the title role in a revival of Musorgsky's "Boris Godunov" Feb. 30 at the Royal Opera House in London. Gennady Rozhdestvensky, the chief conductor of the Bolshoi Opera in Moscow, will conduct an opera at Covent Garden for the first time for this production. The opera will be sung in Russian and given in the Rimsky-Korsakov version.

The Bavarian State Opera, during a week of contemporary opera Feb. 18 to 24, will perform Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten." Gikher's "Das Spiel von Liebe und Tod" and Orff's "Prometheus" and the Stuttgart company will present its production of Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun."

The Prince Pierre de Monaco competition for musical composition, reserved this year for musical theater (opera and ballet), will take place in April. Deadline for entries is April 1 and the jury will meet from April 20 to 30 to determine the winner of the 20,000-franc prize.

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1969-70—Stocks and Bonds	1969-70—Stocks and Bonds	1969-70—Stocks and Bonds	1969-70—Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4

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This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue
January 28, 1970

200,000 Shares
Octagon Industries, Inc.

Common Stock
(\$10 per Value per Share)

Price \$8 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned as may legally offer the securities in States in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

Seiden & de Cuevas
Incorporated

Bank Mees & Hope NV L. M. Rosenthal & Company, Inc.

Rowe & Pitman Singer & Friedlander Ufitec International
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TPO Incorporated Stern, Lauer & Co.
P. K. Hickey & Company Astaire & Company
William Norton & Company

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 28, 1970

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on Jan. 28, 1970	NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on Jan. 28, 1970
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4
38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4	38 1/4 ABC 2 1/4

Foreign Stock Indexes

Jan. 28, 1970

Year	High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
1969	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1968	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1967	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1966	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1965	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1964	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1963	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1962	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1961	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1960	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9

European Gold Markets

Jan. 28, 1970

Year	High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
1969	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1968	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1967	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1966	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1965	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1964	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1963	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1962	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1961	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1960	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Year	High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
1969	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1968	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1967	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1966	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1965	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1964	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1963	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1962	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1961	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1960	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 28, 1970

Year	High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
1969	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1968	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1967	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1966	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1965	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1964	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1963	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1962	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1961	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1960	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 28, 1970

Year	High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
1969	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1968	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1967	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1966	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1965	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1964	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1963	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1962	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1961	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9
1960	121.5	121.5	120.9	121.5	121.5	120.9

Market Summary

Jan. 28, 1970

Phelan	2.70	3.10	3.70	—	—	—
Perro	2.70	3.45	3.70	—	—	—
OG	1.30	1.25	1.25	—	—	—
2	1.32	1.25	1.25	—	—	—
2	1.42	1.35	1.35	—	—	—

Market Summary

Jan. 25, 1970

Activities	New	Close	Change
219,250	176.20	67%	—11 1/2
179,700	67%	—11 1/2	
129,400	—	—	—
117,100	—	—	+14 1/2
117,100	—	—	+14 1/2
102,250	1.04%	—	—
101,000	—	—	+11 1/2
91,300	—	—	+11 1/2
91,300	21%	—	—
91,300	—	—	+1 1/2
79,500	—	—	+1 1/2
74,600	—	—	—
74,600	2.4%	—	—

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Wholesale Prices Up 0.7% in U.S.; Food Gains Noted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. wholesale price index for commodities jumped 0.7 percent this month, the largest increase since May's 0.8 percent jump, the Labor Department estimated.

This compared with a rise of only 0.3 percent in December, with the largest increases in food products, mainly processed foods and feeds.

A rise in the wholesale price index is usually reflected after about a month in the cost of living and purchases by the housewife.

The preliminary wholesale price figures indicate the strong prospect of a continued rise in the nation's worst inflationary surge in 20 years.

Today's report followed a week after the release of figures showing that consumer prices rose 0.6 percent last month. Living costs have risen 6.1 percent in the last year, the steepest gain since 1951.

The department noted "substantial" increases in prices of paper, wood pulp, and converted paper and paper mill products.

The estimated January advance brought the index to 115.9 (1957=100), 4.7 percent above the year-earlier level.

Processed foods and feeds showed an increase of 2.0 percent according to the preliminary figures.

All farm products rose 1.4 percent. Industrial commodities were up 0.3 percent and manufactured goods 0.7 percent.

Metals and metal products were an important factor in the January rise for industrials as prices were boosted for iron and steel scrap, copper, antimony, nickel, lead, steel mill products, and several other metal products, the Labor Department noted.

German Prices Up
BONN, Jan. 28 (AP).—Food prices in West Germany rose by an average of 3.5 percent during 1969 over the previous year, the Agriculture Ministry announced today.

It said meat was up 5.9 percent, fresh vegetables 10.9 percent, fresh fruit 9.8 percent and potatoes 41.2 percent.

French Rise Slows
PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP).—The French retail price index rose 0.3 percent in December, the Finance Ministry said today.

The index increased 0.5 percent in November.

Commenting on the December figures, the ministry said poor harvests of wine and potatoes contributed to a sharper than usual price increase in the food sector of the 250-article index.

For the year, the price index here rose 5.89 percent. In 1968, prices rose 5.3 percent and in 1967 they climbed 3.38 percent.

London Exchange Comments
LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Stock Exchange Council today acknowledged growing concern over the gambling in some American stock markets.

The council said it was "not aware of any evidence that the wild price swings based on rumors of formation has run into criticism."

The top London exchange authority warned that it has no direct control on the standards required for stocks listed on overseas exchanges.

Montreal
TSE 300 index dropped 4.90 to close at 39.60 on the London market today.

Many happy returns
Now you can get the income you want instead of settling for what someone else gives you.

With United States Investment Plan, you can invest in US \$500 or more. You can invest in any freely convertible currency. Have full capital protection. Guaranteed income. Pay sales charges of U.S. taxes.

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8 1/2% for 2 years
8 1/2% for 4 years
9 % for 6 years
9 1/2% for 8 years
9 1/2% for 10 years
9 1/2% for 12 years
10 % for 14 years
10 1/2% for 16 years
10 1/2% for 18 years
10 1/2% for 20 years
11 % for 22 years
11 1/2% for 24 years

U.S. Investment Services
(New York, New York)

Information Services Office,
1111 Madison Avenue, Dept. 3428
New York, New York 10017

closed in my check made payable
United States Investment Plan for
(US \$500 or more) worth
income bonds listed above.

U.S. Auto Giants Plan More Cuts in Production

By Robert W. Irvin
DETROIT, Jan. 28 (UPI).—General Motors announced yesterday a series of production cutbacks for February which will mean temporary layoffs for 150,000 workers at 17 of its American and Canadian assembly plants.

Meanwhile, Chrysler said it will lay off indefinitely another 2,000 workers at four assembly plants. This brings to 3,000 the number of hourly workers laid off indefinitely by the firm in the past two months. The Chrysler layoffs

as well as the plant closing at GM's plant and its companion Fisher Body plant, both in Pontiac, Mich., to be closed for seven working days, starting Monday.

Approximately 18,000 employees will be affected during part or all of this period, GM said. During the week of Feb. 9, some 14 GM assembly plants will not operate.

"Approximately 96,000 employees in these plants will be affected by the one-month shutdown," the announcement said.

"These adjustments in production are being made to reflect

market requirements," GM said. The shutdown will remove almost 62,000 cars from GM's February production schedule, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said none of the workers affected in February would be permanently laid off. GM did lay off 3,000 workers indefinitely at some plants this month.

Auto sales are running 20 percent below last year. Sales for January are estimated by some at only \$25,000, lowest for the month in eight years.

continued to move up strongly adds another dimension to the situation, one particularly unfavorable to Detroit.

Rising prices for necessities means that fewer dollars are left over for discretionary spending. Historically, automobiles have been the leading item of discretionary spending.

This, however, may be changing. One consumer survey report says there is little room any more for Detroit to expand its markets by adding to the number of two and three-car families. The market ahead, it says, is largely replacement.

The automobile recession itself may be having an effect on car sales and production. Surveys point out a sharp deterioration in consumer confidence in the dozen or so Midwest cities most closely associated with the automobile industry—the very cities that traditionally have been among the strongest markets for new cars.

from over and is not likely to be limited to the automobile industry.

The current downturn may turn out to be the first postwar recession clearly attributable to the consumer and to no one else. The reason is not hard to find. For almost a year and a half, personal incomes after taxes and after adjustment for price increases have shown little increase.

In itself, this is enough to make consumers cautious. If the old car has another year or two of life, it is less likely to be traded in. Surveys of consumers' sentiment report a continuing deterioration in consumer confidence and willingness to buy.

This, however, is only part of the story. The fact that real disposable incomes have remained flat while prices have

have not pushed out the terms of payment on installment loan contracts, borrowing sales from the future.

Except for the influence of trade-in sales in the 1960s showed none of the big ups and downs characteristic of the previous decade.

In the current downturn, the industry has not deployed the bultheaded optimism that in the earlier decade permitted inventories to pile up while sales declined. Instead, it has listened to the forecasters and attempted to trim production in advance of an inventory buildup.

The fact that despite substantial cuts in production, it has failed to whittle inventories—in fact, has merely moved them with the dealer in sales—lends credence to the belief that Detroit's recession is far

News Analysis
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Prices in N.Y. Skid Again; Many Hit Multi-Year Lows

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—"Everybody's trying to fish for the bottom of this market," a Wall Street broker declared today as both blue-chip and glamour stocks displayed weakness.

American Telephone, the second most active issue, traded at a ten-year low of 48 1/2 before closing at 48 5/8 with a loss of 1 1/4.

Brokers, meanwhile, kept recommending the shares of M.A. Bell to their customers, with some projections of this year's earnings estimated at close to \$4.50 a share, compared with estimates of \$4.00 a share for 1969.

"When you see AT&T selling at a ten-year low despite record earnings, you wonder what can happen to some other stocks," declared one analyst.

An array of popular stock averages slipped to new 1969-70 lows. This included the Dow Jones industrial average, Standard & Poor's 500 and the New York Stock Exchange's index of all common stocks.

Dow Decline
The decline in the Dow industrial, falling 5.15 to 758.84, held center stage in the current bear-market drama.

Now hovering at a 39-month low, the market's most closely-watched barometer is nearing an important test area. The bear market of 1966 bottomed out at 744.32 on Oct. 7 of that year and chartists are waiting to see if that area of strong technical support will hold.

Poor visibility of where the economy—along with interest rates and corporate profits—is headed in 1970 continues to bedevil the market.

Meanwhile, the market took a battering all along the line today.

Active Loser
Jim Walter, the most active issue, was one of 154 stocks posting a new 1969-70 low. It fell a point to 23 3/4.

University Computing, down 11 1/4 to 59 1/2, was the biggest point loser on the active roster.

Elsewhere among the glimmers, IBM declined 1/4 to 341 after raising its quarterly dividend yesterday, while Telex and Memorex each fell more than three points.

Undercutting the market's weakness was the long list of multi-year lows in big-name stocks. Du Pont, off 1/2 to 98 1/4, traded at a 15-year low. In 1956, the chemical giant's stock sold at a record price of 261.

Philip Morris reported today a 22.7 percent jump in earnings for the fourth quarter of the year, which brought the 1969 total gain to 19 percent.

Fourth-quarter net amounted to a record \$16.13 million, or 71 cents a share, up from \$13.15 million, 69 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue jumped 14 percent to \$904.7 million from the year-ago \$788.5 million.

For the year, profits were a record \$68.34 million, or \$2.58 a share, up from \$48.87 million, \$2.18 a share, in 1968. While revenue rose 12 percent to \$3.14 billion from \$2.81 billion.

Joseph F. Cullman 3d, chairman and chief executive, said the profit gains reflected continued worldwide gains in cigarette sales for Philip Morris. He added that the firm's U.S. division showed an 8 percent cigarette sale increase in 1969, while industry sales as a whole fell.

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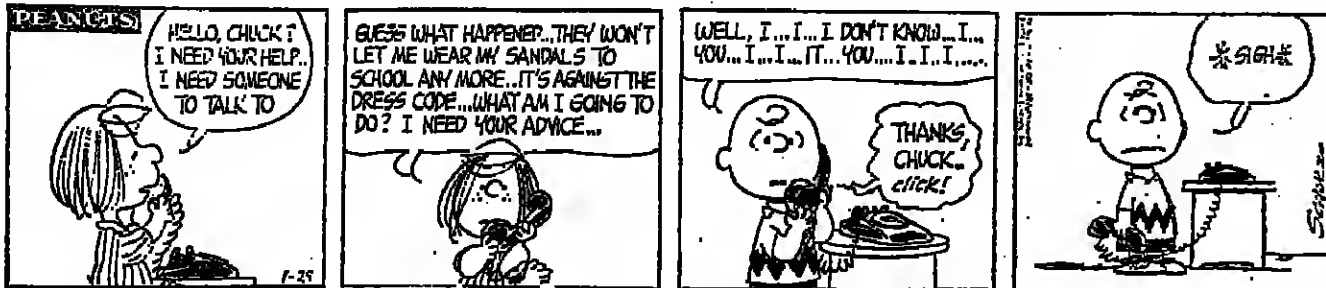
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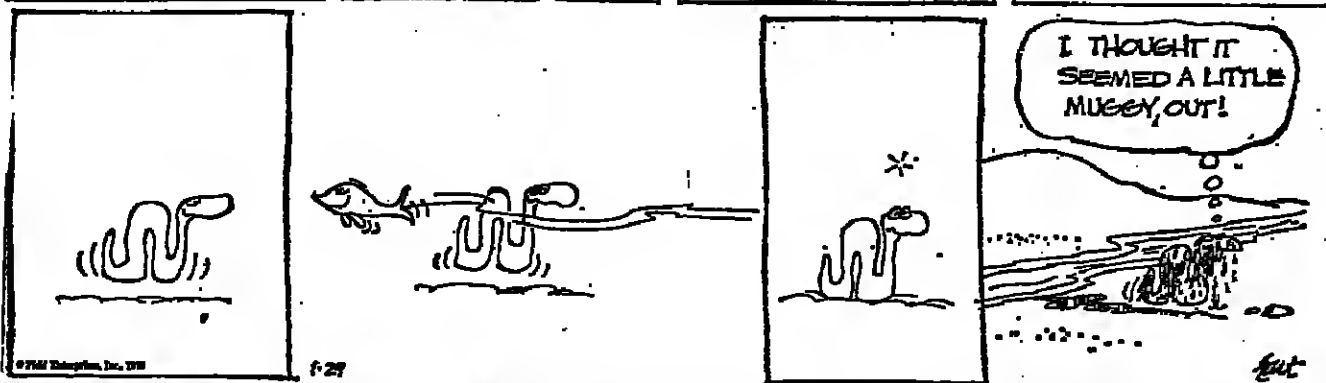
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PEANUTS



B.C.



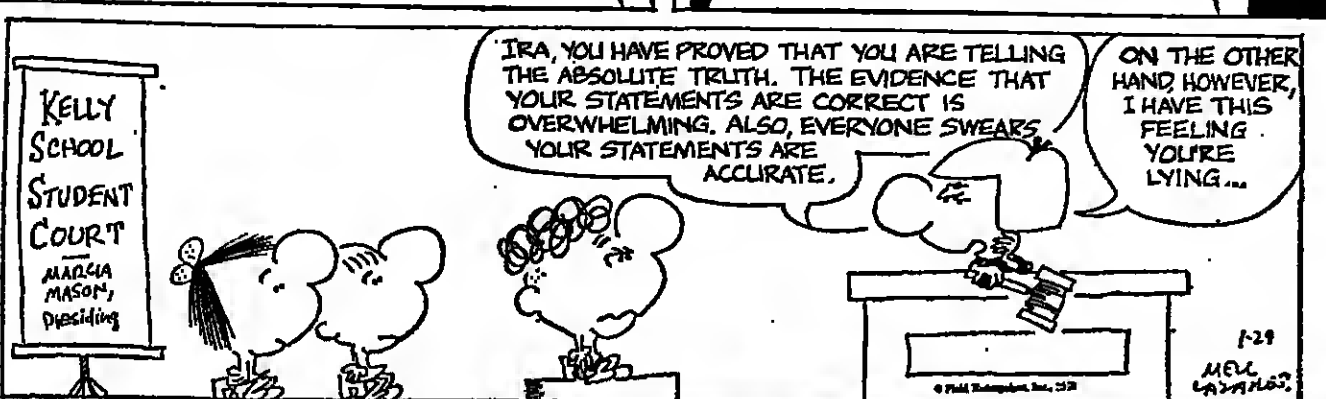
L. ILL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached a contract of six hearts after opening with a strong two-bid. He hoped for a grand slam when North made a positive response of two spades, but recognized the danger that he might not be able to reach the North hand in a heart contract.

The bid of four diamonds was an attempt to indicate to North that some diamond support would be welcome. If North had held the diamond king, he would have continued to seven hearts.

South made a good try for the slam. After winning the first trick with the club ace, he made the unusual play of leading the heart deuce. He was willing to lose a heart trick if by doing so he could reach the dummy to discard his diamond losers on spade winners.

South naturally hoped that West would snatch the trick with the heart eight if he had that card. But West defended with great brilliance: He played the heart four without any revealing hesitation.

South's best chance at this point was that East began with a singleton eight of hearts, so he played the five from the dummy and lost to East's six. When East recovered from his astonishment at winning the first trump trick in such a manner, he returned a club and South eventually lost two more tricks, going down two in the slam.

As the cards lie, South could actually make the slam if he led all his eight trumps immediately, abandoning the chance of getting to dummy with a trump lead. If West were to throw a diamond South could

establish a diamond trick for himself, and if West kept three diamonds and a club the declarer would cash his club winner and lead a low diamond for an endplay.

NORTH
AKQJ10
75
J76
876
WEST
8876
84
KQ10
QJ109
EAST
5432
6
5432
5432
SOUTH (D)
AKQJ10932
A98
AK

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
2♥ Pass 2♠ Pass
3♥ Pass 3♠ Pass
4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
5♥ Pass Pass Pass
West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DISC STOUT ORAN
STAR HOPPE ROLE
TATER OTTER IVAN
EYESORBS REVERT
APTS DIKE
GRADES GREENDAY
RAVEN THIRD ARO
OVERBRADS THOU
PARSHUIS SHURT
ESTHETICS SWEATH
ARTS GOYA
DRAWER BAL TOSS
RINK ELEM RULE
URGE STIRRED TCON
BEER SEINSE CHET

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUTEC
ANUFA
BITSUM
GURDIT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: SLANT HASTY BREACH MARMOT
Answers: Why the unsuccessful tennis player was offered a cigarette lighter—HE LOST ALL HIS MATCHES

BOOKS

MR. SAMMLER'S PLANET

By Saul Bellow. Viking. 313 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO extend the metaphor: Mr. Bellow's planet is layered over with a thick vegetation of elegant prose, in places lush, elsewhere tended and orderly, everywhere a thing to behold by itself. Beneath it is the crust of a plot—a seemingly absurd tale involving a Negro pickpocket who exposes himself in an Upper West Side lobby, a pilfered scientific manuscript, a New Rochelle attic flooded in a search for money, a fatal brain hemorrhage, the backseat bar of a silver Rolls-Royce, feticide in Mexico, philosophy in Westchester County. Beneath the crust is an assortment of characters, Bellowian in type, English and aristocratic: a neurotic operator descended from Tommy Wilhelm of "Seize the Day," a rutting female left over, perhaps from Maurice Herzog's fantasies, a dying gynecologist, a mad, toothless Israeli artist. And at the core, there to hold this fictional world together with his gravity, is Arthur Sammler himself, 70-plus, tall, small-headed, one-eyed Jewish journalist from Crowsfoot by way of Bloomsbury and the Holocaust—a Jew gone exquisitely sane, and playing Prospero to his former role as mad King Lear.

Yet one keeps floating off "Mr. Sammler's Planet" and drifting away from Mr. Bellow's. They turn too slowly. Or their surfaces are too slippery to stand on. Or Mr. Sammler's gravitational pull is insufficient. Something is wrong.

Everything revolves around Mr. Sammler (his name is German for "collector"). He lives with a widowed niece in an apartment on West 90th Street ("Westward the Hudson came between Sammler and the great Spuyt Industries of New Jersey.") He is adrift in the decaying city of the sixties. He observes a black pickpocket masterfully plying his trade on West Side buses. The pickpocket follows Sammler home and assaults him by exposing his genitals ("a tube, a snake"). His kooky daughter, Shula, who imagines that Sammler is writing a memoir of his friendship with H. G. Wells, brings him a manuscript, "The Future of the Moon," which she has stolen from a visiting lecturer at Columbia.

Sammler's nephew and generous provider, Eliza Gruner, lies stricken with an aneurysm in an East Side hospital. Sammler visits and consoles him. Gruner's children, Angela and Wallace, ask Sammler to intercede for them with Eliza. Angela has offended her father by alienating a prospective husband with perverse sexual practices. Wallace wants money to buy an airplane so he can start a business making aerial photographs of country homes and identifying plants on their grounds. Wallace and Angela both believe that Eliza has hidden money in his New Rochelle home—money given to him by Mafia friends for performing abortions.

Mr. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for the New York Times.

Italian-Americans To Restore Chapel

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The American-Italy Society of New York reports in its newsletter that it plans to restore the ceiling of the chapel Santa Maria della Visitazione in Venice.

In a Page One story, the newsletter said for the past months the society had been looking for a restoration project—a church or a work done in the Venice flood. The church was built in 1524, the newsletter said, by the Venetian church of the Gesuati, a congregation of laymen living according to the Benedictine rule, founded the 14th century and now extinct.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS
1 Previous
5 Cave, to poets
9 Season
13 Roman road
15 Late golfing great
16 Works by cartoonist Peter
17 Keep — on
18 Some
20 Southerners
21 Psychotherapy aid
22 Ref. book
23 Where the dogies roam
24 Girls
27 Timothy
28 School subject
29 Pasture sound
30 Uninteresting
31 Citizens
32 Low
37 For — sake
38 Musical star

40 Distrustful
41 Time period
42 Olden city
43 Secreted
44 People oft in distress
46 Puncture
50 Bill's partner
51 February items
53 Stammering
55 Shots of liquor
56 Rich cake
57 Genu
58 Merriment
59 Crime of a kind
60 Whippers
61 Observed

DOWN
1 — be tied
2 Japanese port
3 Contradict
4 Onetime
5 Lackluster
6 Sublease
7 Sharif
8 Summarized
9 Spade

10 Snoops
11 Spiritless
12 Letter
13 Violin
21 Editor's concern
25 Steal
26 British
28 Windfall
30 Squeezed
31 Magnet
32 Lovers
33 Cloud
34 formations
35 Verbal bars
36 Ointment
39 Bronze Age structures
45 Voice
46 Swan star
47 Flighty
48 Tent of a kind
49 Krupp's city
52 Typesetting machine, for short
53 Depot Abbr.
54 Playing card

